

\$1500.00.

A Sum of Money That no One Will Take.

JUSTICE SAVAGE'S PREDICAMENT

He Wanders About With a Bag of Gold, Which He Is Very Anxious to Give Away.

Probably there are few men in this city who have ever been in the strange position now occupied by Justice Savage. He has in his possession a bag containing 75 gold coins of \$20 denomination. He says that he will gladly give \$25 bonus to any kind and charitable citizen who will take it off his hands. He does not want the money and never did. It has cost him first and last a good deal of worry and annoyance and day before yesterday was the cause of a criminal charge which was unexpectedly leveled at him. Yesterday he made two or three honest efforts to dispose of the money, but without success, and it still hangs like a mill-stone around his neck.

The money is the \$1500 which was deposited by Alva Udell, charged with bigamy, as bail to give him liberty until his case shall come on for trial in the Superior Court. When Udell was arraigned in the Township Court on the 24th of July, Justice Savage fixed his bail at \$3000. Udell had the matter brought before Judge McKinley on a writ of habeas corpus, and the bail was reduced to \$1500. This amount he deposited with Justice Savage and was allowed to go free. On the 4th of August Udell was examined on the charge of bigamy and held to answer to the Superior Court. Now the statute provides that bail money shall be deposited with the clerk of the court in which the defendant is held to answer. In this case this was the County Clerk. The money being in Justice Savage's hands, it was his duty to turn it over, together with the papers in the case, to County Clerk Meredith.

However, just as the examination was concluded, an attachment was served on Justice Savage in the case of Becker vs. Udell, which was pending in the San Francisco court. Bail money is not covered by a garnishee, but as soon as the examination ceased the money was no longer held by Justice Savage as bail, and should have been immediately turned over to the County Clerk. The question which has caused all the confusion is this: What was the status of the \$1500 at the time that the attachment was served? If it was in the hands of Justice Savage as an officer of the lower court, by him to be turned over to the County Clerk, then it was bail money; but if he merely held it as an agent for Mr. Udell to transfer it to other friends for him, then it was subject to the attachment.

When Udell came before Judge Cheney day before yesterday it was found that no bail money was deposited, for Justice Savage, uncertain what course to take, had done nothing. Udell was called upon to get bail, and falling of this was taken to the County Jail.

While Savage was seeking legal advice as to what was best to do, a complaint was filed charging him with embezzlement of the \$1500. He was taken before Justice Austin and compelled to produce bail himself.

Rights in the midst of this confusion a new claimant to the \$1500 appeared on the scene. The case of Udell vs. Udell, pending before Judge Van Dyke in Department Four, is a demand for alimony instituted by one of Mr. Udell's divorced wives. Her attorney, Horace Appel, late Monday afternoon, went before Judge Van Dyke, and stated that there was a certain \$1500 mixed up in the scrape, to which Mrs. Udell had as good a claim as anybody, and he therefore asked for a restraining order to prevent Justice Savage from paying the money over to anybody. This order was issued and effectually tied Justice Savage's hands until the next day.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock Udell came into Judge Wade's court with his attorney, J. Marion Brooks Esq., on a writ of habeas corpus. It was based on the ground that he had already paid over the \$1500 needed for bail to Justice Savage, and should, therefore, be allowed his freedom. District Attorney McComas answered that it is not possible to consider anything but the record, and there is no evidence that the money has been deposited with the proper authorities. At this juncture C. C. Stephens Esq., entered, followed by Justice Savage. The latter had a bag of gold coin on his shoulder. Mr. Stephens stated that his client was quite ready to give up the money whenever it should be determined who was entitled to receive it. The Court demanded to know why he did not turn it over to the County Clerk, and the answer was given that it was held under a restraining order from Judge Van Dyke.

In the meantime Judge Van Dyke had opened court and the entire party, except Udell, who wished to argue his case on the writ of habeas corpus before Judge Wade, adjourned to Department Four. Horace Appel Esq., representing Mrs. Udell, was sent for, and presently he and T. K. Wilson Esq., representing the San Francisco claimant, appeared in court. Mr. Stephens placed the bag of gold on the table and said: "Your Honor has issued a restraining order to Justice Savage for the \$1500 which he holds, deposited with him by Alva Udell. Here is the money. We stand ready to make such disposition of it as the Court sees fit to order. I assure the Court that Justice Savage holds the money most unwillingly. It has caused him a good deal of annoyance and yesterday brought down a charge of embezzlement upon him. All the parties to the affair are now present and it ought to be possible to come to some understanding and agreement. All that we desire is to get rid of the money."

Mr. Appel then suggested that the money be deposited with the clerk of Judge Van Dyke's court, subject to such an order as the Court might hereafter make. To this Mr. Brooks objected, as his client would be left without bail. He held that as the money had originally been given to Justice Savage as bail it should be turned over as such, subject to whatever demands might thereafter be made upon it. Mr. Wilson protested against the money being applied as bail, as the attachment of the San Francisco parties had been levied upon it while it was in the possession of Justice Savage, acting as agent for Udell, to transfer it to the County Clerk. The Court said that it would be impossible for him to give any decision in the matter unless all the parties were agreed.

The discussion lasted for about an hour. As it proceeded Mr. Stephens repeatedly begged that something might be done to allow his client to get rid of the money so that his re-

sponsibility in the matter would cease. Mr. Appel said that he was quite willing to have the money remain where it was, in the hands of Justice Savage, and Mr. Wilson agreed with him. At last Judge Van Dyke said that it was evident no conclusion could be reached, and he adjourned court without taking any action. Justice Savage and Mr. Stephens went out, the former carrying the bag of gold coin. Late in the afternoon Judge Van Dyke vacated the restraining order, which left it possible for Justice Savage to pay the money to whomsoever he saw fit. But he, acting under the advice of his counsel, paid it to nobody. In the meantime Judge Wade decided Udell's habeas corpus case by denying the writ, and the defendant was sent back to jail.

Thus it is that with all the maneuvering of yesterday, ranging through several courts and involving the discussion of many interesting points of law, the matter came out in the end in exactly the same position that it was at the beginning of the day. Justice Savage has shown the money and has practically disposed of the criminal charge of embezzlement. Udell is ejected out of his bail and is kept in the County Jail, and there is no prospect that the situation will change very soon.

Abuses in the Public Schools.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] The objections to our schools from the East Side in your paper of September 1 are not clearly enough stated for all to understand them, but they suggest some thoughts to me and to others, and if I may venture to hope my letter to you may be given space, I may give a few thoughts in return. Some of our schools have only six teachers. These six lonesome females cannot or do not take care of them and their classes, so a principal must, at a salary of \$135 per month, be furnished to watch them. These principals are evidently unfit for even that small service, for a deputy superintendent is hired at \$150 per month to watch the principals. This deputy not being considered enough, a superintendent at \$250 is engaged to keep on the deputy's track. This man cannot be very trustworthy, whoever he may be, for the Board of Education is labeling him up to stir him up to a sense of his duty. But the Board is apt to go wrong, so the City Council is called in to take a hand in the management of the schools. Don't it make you think of this is the dog that worried the cat that caught the rat that ate the malt? The idea of six or seven experienced teachers—and you know they elect none other—requiring an extra person who has no teaching to do, to watch them work in the absence of the Superintendent, is so outrageous that it would make one angry if it were not so ridiculous. Only a few years, nay months, since the principals taught and considered it no hardship and were not paid \$135 either. I do not remember hearing that our schools were in such bad condition at that time.

As to the writing teacher, his services might be dispensed with entirely with advantage, for I have yet to meet the teacher who approves of his style of work. Any sensible teacher could give all the music necessary, and the corps of teachers do all the work in drawing. You stated the figures too low for these ornamental people. The teachers of writing and drawing receive \$125 monthly, and the drawing teacher \$165 for the month. What a rich in the school department, I should not favor any retrenchment, but as we are not rich, let these useless ones be dispensed with for a time at least. Another place where money could be saved is in the kindergartens. The babies of 4 and 5 years do not need the school room as much as the child of 10 or 12. Could no change be made here to lengthen rather than shorten the school year?

Under the present system, Rev. Collins's remarks about school matters, but think he might have gone deeper into extravagance had he thought further. In his district two four-room buildings, three blocks apart, have been put in charge of one principal, thereby requiring her from work and giving her \$135 per month. Had a principal who would teach been put in each of these schools, the saving to the city would have been \$85 per month. Shall I prove it? Two principals who teach would draw \$230, or \$115 a piece. As it is, it will take two teachers, at \$90 and an extra principal to watch them, which will make \$315. I am not very heavy on arithmetic, but I believe the difference saved would be \$85 monthly. These schools do not need an extra any more than the other four-room buildings that do good hard work.

More than this, I see in the rules for principals these words: "Principals must be at schools at 8:30 a.m. and remain until 4 p.m." Now, how is this lady, competent as she may be, going to be at both of these schools at once? Might as well make the Hellman principal do the work of the Chestnut-street school, and the principal of the High School that of Santa street. They are nearer together than the two in the Railroad district.

Of course it is much pleasanter for the principal to do no work and get \$20 a month extra, but the question arises: Is it right or just that the Board of Education shall thus squander our money? I for one say no.

I call the attention of every taxpayer to the changes I suggest, for I do not expect any attention to be paid to what I say by the Board, for their course in the question of the High School and the wishes of the people kills any hope from them of redress, but in another election we will remember. The instances I have given are few. There could others be found, no doubt, just like it. I invite a reply. Respectfully,

TAXPAYER.

Indian Sign Language.

Lots of our army boys on the frontier have half the language at their fingers' end. Suppose we take up just the signs of the tribes so that you could find out without a word spoken just what band or nation an Indian happened to belong to, or, if you like, play the game among yourselves.

To ask who or what you are either make the sign of some tribe you have in mind and then point to him with the index finger of the right hand, or else hold the right hand palm to the front, about the height of the shoulder, and with thumb and finger extended and separated turn the hand to and fro a few times by wrist motion, then point to the Indian himself. It means, "I want to ask you a question. Who are you, or to what tribe do you belong?"

In reply, a Sioux will make the sign of drawing the extended fingers across the throat from left to right, meaning out-throat or "cut off head," for in old times the Dakotas cut off the heads of their slain enemies. "Cutthroat" is the sign, therefore, for Sioux.—Exchange.

THE LAW.

All of the Courts in Session Yesterday.

AN INTERESTING CHINESE CASE.

A Batch of Small Cases Disposed of—The United States Court—New Cases Started—Making Citizens.

The motion for a new trial for Ah Len and Ah Jung was argued before Judge McKinley in Department Six yesterday. Ah Len and Ah Jung were two of the defendants in the case of the People vs. Wong Gunn et al., which was tried before Judge McKinley about five weeks ago. They were found guilty of manslaughter and the other two defendants in the case were dismissed.

The case has been continued several times and finally came on for action yesterday afternoon. A number of affidavits were filed by the defense relative to the conduct of the jury while the trial was in progress. F. B. Guthrie Esq., who was one of the attorneys for the defense, said that they could prove that one of the jurors continually read the reports in THE TIMES. District Attorney McComas said that in did not matter if the jurymen had read the reports in THE TIMES. They could be produced in court if need be and would be found to be accurate and free from discussion on this point.

After some discussion on this point, the District Attorney asked for three days in which to prepare counter affidavits, and was given until Friday morning. The case was then argued. The chief point made—outside of that of the reading of THE TIMES by a juror—was on a certain part of Judge McKinley's charge to the jury, in which he stated that the fact that the defendants had, apparently, attempted to escape from the scene of the killing and to hide themselves, should be taken into consideration as tending to show, in some degree, that they were conscious of guilt. Mr. Guthrie endeavored to show that certain recent decisions of the Supreme Court had modified the law on this point.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

In Department One, Cheney Judge: People vs. Jean Delbasty; time for arraignment of defendant continued to September 23 at 10 a. m.

In Department Two, Clark Judge: San Jose Land and Water Company vs. San Jose Ranch Company (two cases); on trial.

In Department Three, Wade Judge: Term trial jury reported, 33 found to serve; order issued for venire of 12 more. Mansfield vs. Eddy, cause being settled, order dismissed on payment of costs. Attachment ordered issued for John Markham, William Fuguson and John E. Jackson, persons who had been summoned to appear as trial jurors, but who had failed to come into court.

In Department Five, Shaw Judge: San Gabriel Land and Water Company vs. Thomas Bros., findings and judgment signed. E. A. Thompson vs. T. F. Bixby, jury sworn and case tried, verdict rendered for plaintiff.

In Department Six, McKinley Judge: S. Nicholas vs. F. Nicholas, decree of divorce ordered for plaintiff.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

In the United States District Court: United States vs. James Johnson of San Bernardino, selling liquor to Indians; defendant acquitted; on a second indictment, same offense, convicted. Sentence set for Thursday. Court adjourns until Thursday.

NEW CASES.

John Peterick vs. Louis A. Stahl and Mrs. M. J. Stahl, foreclosure of mortgage, \$2000.

G. F. Endres et al. vs. E. Hildreth et al., suit for mechanical work, \$425. Petition of Emily Burlingame to become a sole trader.

H. T. Newell vs. W. R. Halzlip et al., foreclosure of mortgage, \$7000.

NEW CITIZENS.

The following were admitted to citizenship yesterday: John Logan, Ireland; August August, Switzerland; John Cleland, Great Britain; Nicholas E. Koohan, Germany.

EAST SIDE NEWS.

A Batch of Notes and Personals from Over the River.

William Tinker has moved to Pasadena for the present.

G. W. Russell and family are spending a week at the sea shore.

Mrs. Kimble of Hamilton street leaves today for Minneapolis, where she expects to remain.

Mrs. Emory of South Hellman street leaves for Chicago tomorrow.

Frank Fuller, formerly employed on the Jefferson street cable car line, has accepted a position on the Pasadena avenue branch of that line.

W. H. Perry and family are spending a week at Santa Monica.

Miss Metzger is visiting friends at San Bernardino.

Albert Moore and family left for Pennsylvania yesterday, where they will remain.

Thomas Lyons has on exhibition a Markham rose-bush, which has, since Markham's nomination, grown seven feet in length and otherwise in proportion. He accounts for its wonderful growth from its having been planted in a Democratic pond.

The East Side Sewing Circle met yesterday at Mrs. Williams's on Pasadena avenue. There was a good attendance and a large amount of work was finished for the poor. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday at Mrs. Sanborn's on Pasadena avenue.

A RUNAWAY.

Miss Farrar of San Francisco Seriously Hurt.

Monday afternoon Miss Cora Farrar of San Francisco, who is stopping at the Hollenbeck, hired a buggy and driver and started for a trip to Pasadena. Near Garvanza the horses became frightened and ran away. The lady and her driver were both thrown violently to the ground. The driver escaped without injury, but the lady was considerably bruised about the head and shoulders, and several deep gashes were cut in her face. She was resting easy last night, and will probably be out in a few days.

Health Report.

The mortality report of the Board of Health for the month of August gives the following figures as to deaths in this city and their causes:

Deaths from all causes, all ages, 73; deaths from all causes, under 5 years, 23; typhoid fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; croup, 1; septicemia, 1; diarrhoeal diseases,

under 5 years, 4; over 5 years, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 19; influenza and marasmus, 8; bronchitis, 8; aneurism, 1; accident and violence, 1; unclassified, 31.

Of these 48 were of males and 25 females. There were 5 Chinamen and 1 negro.

The births in the same time were 86; males 38, females 48.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Further Press Opinions on the Congressional Situation. (Woodland Mail.)

From a Yolo county standpoint, the situation in the Sixth District is regarded with deep concern. Will the Orange Land politicians hear us? The Republican State Convention according to your demand, and permitted you to name the head of the ticket. We of the Northern counties are making a valiant fight for Col. Markham. We have razed to the ground all walls of sectional prejudice and we proclaim him the candidate of the Republican party of the State of California; we feel that he is big enough in heart and intellect to be the Governor of this great commonwealth. Will you of the Southern counties likewise prove your fealty to the party by subordinating your smaller local ambitions for the success of the whole ticket? You need not be reminded that Fresno stood by Markham solidly from first to last, and was rewarded by the defeat of that able and learned jurist, Judge Nourse, whom the Fresno delegation, backed almost by the solid vote of San Joaquin Valley, urged for Supreme Justice. In view of this fact, and other facts that ought to occur to you without blunt statement; in view of the efforts of Bowers and Lindley to pull each other down and to prove that the other does not represent the united party of the district, it seems to us that the nomination of Dr. Rowell of Fresno is almost a political necessity, so far as the State ticket is concerned.

Since the convention has become involved in this entanglement, the delegates south of Tehachapi must be careful that they do not betray Markham in their fealty to Bowers or Lindley. For we tell them plainly that the Republican party will be hurt, not alone in Fresno and San Joaquin Valley, but in San Francisco, and even under the shadow of Mt. Shasta, by any discovery of a "Citrus Belt" rule or ruin pervasiveness. The political significance of the nomination of Governor Rowell outweighs the importance of all other places on the ticket, and Los Angeles and San Diego will do well to be satisfied. Let San Joaquin Valley—let Fresno have this Congressional nomination. Dr. Rowell is the peer of any that has been named or can be named for this distinction. He will bring harmony out of this disorder, and victory for Markham and the entire Republican ticket.

LET IT BE ROWELL.

[Ventura Free Press, Sept. 1.]

It will not be necessary for the friends of Dr. Rowell to say anything against either of his opponents. That they are good men and strong in their communities is shown by the steadiness with which their friends have stuck to them. The devotion of the followers of each candidate has never been equalled in any convention ever held in California. This speaks for itself and it speaks well for them all. But it is about time that we were looking the situation fairly in the face and seeing where we really stand. From one of the three men, Rowell, Lindley and Bowers, a choice must be made. No other name will be tolerated, if the disposition of the convention is not altogether misunderstood. From his position across the mountains he (Rowell) will not be tied to any one community to the detriment or disparagement of the others; nor will he have a favored locality. His availability is beyond all question. He is the idol of his home people. He will bring a personal strength to the whole ticket in an hitherto Democratic locality which no other candidate can touch. His learning, ability, legislative experience, and the broad, deep knowledge born of intelligent travel will give him an entire into the most exclusive diplomatic, social and legislative circles.

He lent his potent aid to Markham and made that gentleman's nomination a grand success; for through his influence delegations from over the mountains went to Sacramento to work for Southern California's candidate.

PARAGRAPHS.

Lindley Bowers and Rowell. "The last" will be first.

As between Rowell, Lindley, and Bowers the vote of Ventura should be for Rowell.

Never lose sight of the generous act of Rowell four years ago when he gave the day to Ventura.

Let the district remember this: Not only will Rowell come out ahead in Fresno and Tulare counties, but the whole Republican State ticket will be successful there if he is nominated.

ROWELL'S NOMINATION PROBABLE.

[Fresno Republican, Aug. 31st.]

Judged by the general feeling here, and telegrams and letters received to-day by different citizens, the prospects for the nomination of Dr. Rowell at Ventura this week are most encouraging.

Many delegates from the southern counties seem to have become convinced since their return to their homes, that possibly the wisest plan would have been to nominate Dr. Rowell while here. They acknowledge his ability and popularity. The fact that he carried this Senatorial District by over 500 majority when the district was about two thousand Democratic, is a strong impression now, even if it did not when the delegates were here. After a few ballots the majority of the delegates seemed to have lost all thought, except that of championing their particular candidate. They were averse to reason.

Clothing.



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Personal popularity, party policy and political necessity—these and kindred arguments were used, but used in vain. The Republican leaders of the different counties have been, in a measure, reading lessons in politics to the delegates who were so unreasonably partisan here.

Fresno will be well represented at Ventura. From the present outlook a number of Dr. Rowell's friends will attend with the delegates from this county. They all go strong, but the thought that their candidate is by all means the most available candidate mentioned, and that he must win.

An Old-Time Republican Speaks.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Since the abortive attempt of the Fresno convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, I have heard and read a great deal in regard to the situation. So far as I can make it out, the position seems to be as follows: While no one was authorized to make a bargain and sale of the Los Angeles delegation to the State Convention, it was at least tacitly understood, and acquiesced in, that in case Col. Markham received the nomination for Governor, this county should not present a candidate for Congress before the approaching convention.

Further, while General Murray was in the field as the prospective candidate from San Diego, the desire of our people seemed to be that he should receive the support of our delegates.

But the endorsement of Mr. Bowers, instead, entirely changed the aspect of the case. From all accounts he is not by any means the choice of the rank and file of the party in his own county, and besides he is far from being acceptable to those of our people who know the man and are acquainted with his record as a politician and otherwise. As an individual and as a citizen who has the good of the party at heart, I would caution the delegates to the convention that meets at Ventura on Thursday next, that they will make a grand mistake should they nominate the San Diego aspirant.

While Mr. Lindley has very many personal friends here, of whom I am one, who would delight to honor him and see him honored, still under the circumstances many are strongly opposed to his receiving the nomination. The case would have been entirely different had Markham been defeated at Sacramento. Then his friends would have felt free to go into the fight with clean hands and a strong prospect of success. As the case now stands, it seems to me that Dr. Rowell of Fresno should be the coming man. His nomination would cause no heart-burnings, and would strengthen the party where it most needs strengthening. On the other hand, the success of Bowers means at best a lukewarm support all over the district, while Hervey Lindley's name on the ticket will cause vigorous scratching even in our own county. It must not be forgotten that the Democratic giant, Stephen M. White, will take the warpath during the campaign, and that nothing but a solid front can withstand him.

AN OLD-TIME REPUBLICAN.

California Comes to the Front.

L. M. Holt writes to the San Bernardino Times-Index that "owing to the failure of the Delaware and New Jersey peach crop, the fruit-growers of those peach sections are now holding meetings and considering the question as to what they can do. They appreciate the fact that they must turn their attention to other industries, and they don't know just what to do. California will furnish the fruit to supply the vacancy in the fruit markets occasioned by the failure of peaches in those Atlantic States, and the growers there begin to believe that the failure is a permanent one."

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Vol. XVIII.....No. 21

THE PEOPLES' CHOICE.



Republican Nominations.

(Election, Tuesday, November 4, 1890.)

FOR GOVERNOR,
Col. H. H. MARKHAM, Los Angeles Co.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
JOHN R. REDDICK, Calaveras.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
E. G. WAITE, Alameda.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
J. R. McDONALD, Stanislaus.
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
W. H. E. HART, San Francisco.
FOR SUPERVISOR-GENERAL,
THEO. REICHERT, San Francisco.
FOR STATE COMPTROLLER,
E. P. COLGAN, Sonoma.
FOR CHIEF JUSTICE,
W. H. BEATTY, Sacramento.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES:
C. H. GARDNER, Yuba.
J. C. HARRISON, San Francisco.
J. J. DEWITT, Sonoma.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
L. BROWN, Solano.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
J. W. ANDERSON, San Francisco.

Congressional Nominations.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
J. C. CAMPBELL, San Joaquin.
District Nominations.
RAILROAD COMMISSIONER—THIRD DISTRICT.
JAMES W. BEA, Santa Clara.
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—FOURTH DISTRICT.
J. R. HEDRON, Monterey.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

The San Francisco office of THE TIMES is at 19 Montgomery street, where copies of the paper can be obtained and news or information may be left or exchanged. Col. J. H. Woodard, correspondent in charge.

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MINISTER MIZNER may have been legally right in giving up Barrundia on that American vessel, but many Americans would rather have seen him pursue an opposite course.

An Oakland councilman, who has been looking into the municipal government of Portland, Maine, says there are four hundred places in that city where liquor can be obtained.

MAJOR-GENERAL MILES has gone to Chicago to take command of the Division of the Missouri, and Brigadier-General John Gibbons has assumed command of the Division of the Pacific.

The farmers of Illinois have organized and report a list of membership of 100,000 voters. They declare that their condition demands a decrease of taxation upon the means of living and a wider market for the products of the soil.

The question of the granting of the franchise to the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad Company is a most important one, and the public should be allowed a full and free expression of opinion thereon. It is noteworthy that the Council is very insistent on appealing to the people on the Sunday closing of saloons, while this railroad question, which involves many millions of dollars to the people of Los Angeles, it settles off-hand, in a couple of hours. Let there be a public expression of opinion on the subject, even if we don't take a vote, as is proposed on the saloon question.

THAT RAILROAD FRANCHISE.

For some days past, readers of THE TIMES have been kept informed of the progress of events in connection with the operations of a new incorporation, known as the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad Company. It has been an open secret that this corporation was backed by a transcontinental company, seeking a new outlet to the Pacific. The names of the directors of the new incorporation, already published in THE TIMES, show that it is a business proposition. They are as follows: B. F. Hobart, president Kansas and Texas Coal Company; R. C. Kereas, vice-president St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad; George E. Leighton, director Union Pacific Railroad; E. F. Leonard, president Texas Pacific and Western Railroad; George M. Parker, president Cairo Short Line; S. W. Fordyce, president St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad; S. B. Elkins, president Virginia Central Railway; Morgan Jones, president Fort Worth and Denver Railway; Thomas Lannigan, Alvah Mansur, Jeff Chandler, John F. Davis and Thomas H. West.

Our people were pleased at the prospect of obtaining an improvement for which they had been long waiting, a line of railroad which should connect Los Angeles with the rich mineral regions of Utah and Nevada, whence we may obtain, not only rich ores, but also cheap fuel to smelt them with.

On Monday, ex-Mayor Workman, the leading spirit of the Los Angeles end of the enterprise, appeared before the City Council, and in the course of an eloquent address asked, on behalf of his company, the lapsed Scott-Marble franchise, for right-of-way along the east bank of the Los Angeles River, which franchise included a grant of about twenty acres of land for machine shops, etc., opposite Ninth street. As may be remembered by our readers, the Scott-Marble people did not turn a shovel of earth during their two years' incumbency of this franchise. The present company, on the other hand, as already mentioned in THE TIMES, appear to mean business. It is, at least, in the power of the Council to provide that, unless they mean business, they shall reap but little benefit from the franchise which they seek.

Such was the situation when the Council yesterday, after driving over the right-of-way in company with the Mayor, met in adjourned session, and agreed to grant the franchise asked for, but—with a proviso which, in the eyes of the grantees, deprives it of all its availability. One provision of the franchise, as asked for by the local company, provides that the Union Pacific shall be permitted to use the lines to obtain ingress into the city. The Council has seen fit to so change this provision as to make it read that any railroad desiring access to Los Angeles shall be allowed to use the lines. This would, of course, practically make the new road a public highway for ambitious companies with Pacific-ward ambitions. The company declares itself to be quite willing to make the usual arrangements with other roads for right-of-way, but it is not ready to enter into any such agreement as that proposed by the Council. So much is this the case, that it is understood that the Western directors have already telegraphed East that the matter had fallen through.

This state of affairs is much to be regretted, particularly so because there is every prospect that the new company mean business, and that it would shortly connect Los Angeles with rich mineral regions, and in turn open up fresh markets for Southern California products. The local representatives of the line affirm that they have ties and other necessities ready to commence immediate work on the road—work which would turn loose several million dollars in and around Los Angeles in the next couple of years, and so greatly relieve the present stagnation of trade. Opportunities to secure competing lines do not grow on every bush, and when such an opportunity is presented to Los Angeles it should at once be considered by her city government with respectful attention. As aforesaid, the Council has every opportunity to place safeguards around the franchise and, if the company in question is willing to undertake to investment of so large an amount of money, it is not for us to throw needless obstacles in its way. The real estate of Los Angeles, on the east side of the river, is not so valuable—nor will it be for some years to come—that another road will be debarred from laying a competing line, with permission of the Council.

HAWAIIAN TROUBLES.

The sudden ordering of the Charleston to Honolulu was caused by apprehensions of an outbreak in the islands, in which the Americans might get possession of the government, to the disadvantage of the predominant American interests. The Wilcox anti-American, anti-American set has been trying for some time past to get a foothold, the abortive revolution of July, 1889, being one of their schemes. Failing in this, they undertook to accomplish their purpose by carrying the legislature at the succeeding election. They succeeded by a small majority; and a new cabinet was formed, but it did not include the half-breed, Robert W. Wilcox, who was distributed by the business and orderly elements of the islands, and the Wilcox party have apparently set about a new scheme of disturbance to enable them to get up. The law and order party in the islands is, however, very strong, and will probably be able to cope with any insurrection. We may look for interesting news from Honolulu by the next mail.

The Sixth Congress Convention meets again at Ventura, tomorrow. There will be a large gathering from all parts of the district, and the good people of San Buenaventura will doubtless make the guests welcome.

It would be a graceful thing on their part to see that there is a fresh supply of Markham roses for the delegation each morning.

THE question of the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States came up before the House Monday. The existence of a great diversity of opinion as to the wisdom and propriety of their immediate admission being recognized, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Territories to send a sub-committee of seven members to New Mexico and Arizona, with authority to inquire into the social, educational, financial and moral conditions existing in the Territories, and report whether they are prepared for Statehood or not. The two Territories will now have to put on their Sunday bibs and tuckers to receive the committee. In this connection we note that Lumholtz, the famous Norwegian explorer, is about to explore portions of New Mexico and Arizona, under the direction of the American Geographical Society.

SENATOR HALE yesterday offered a reciprocity amendment to the Tariff Bill and made a strong speech in favor of it.

POND DENOUNCED.

A Democratic Club Strikes the Mayor off the List.

The Jackson German Democratic State Club held an animated meeting last night at its hall on Fillmore street. Large quantities of fireworks were discharged and the rooms were neatly decorated. Martin Haaseback presided. The most interesting business of the evening was the discussion which followed a resolution presented by one of the members to endorse the entire Democratic State ticket. Fully twenty members jumped to their feet simultaneously and wished to speak, but the vice-president of the club, Albert G. Pringle, caught the president's eye first. He denounced Mayor Pond as a Buckley lamb, an unscrupulous politician, a land-grabbing thief, and a man who would do anything to accomplish his ends. His remarks were enthusiastically greeted. He then moved that the other nominees be endorsed seriatim, which was carried.

Pond was unanimously stricken off the list as unfit to serve in such a responsible position as Governor of California. So was Stanley, candidate for supreme justice. The evening went smoothly until the name of Henry Clay Hall was reached, who is the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, many of the members giving a full resume of his past career, and proving that he was an unfit person for such an honorable position; he met the same fate which befell the others. He was stricken off the roll of eligibles. With this came a hastily penned resolution endorsing Prof. James W. Anderson for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which was carried with long rounds of cheers and applause. The rest of the ticket was then endorsed. Thus the whole ticket was endorsed with the exception of Pond, Stanley and Hall. The speakers of the evening were Henry Swigert, Walter Mansberg, leader Pracht, Herman Rosenberg, Abe Spiegel, Conrad Babb and others. Twelve new members signed the roll. The club has a membership of 164.

A NEW CABLE.

How It Was Placed on the Plaza Division.

The Pacific (Cable) Railway Company put in a new cable on the Plaza division last night after the road shut down for the night. The new rope is a steel wire cable, 11 inches in diameter, made by one of the best manufacturers in the East. The division over which the new rope stretches comprises that part of the cable system between the power house at the corner of Grand avenue and Seventh street and the pit opposite Arcadia street on North Main street.

From the descriptions published of the laying of former cables, it is generally supposed that all cables are laid by horse power, but the cable last night, as well as the last new cable on the Downey avenue and Boyle Heights divisions was put in from the power house by the use of the regular steam power. The new cable, mounted on a huge reel, is set up in the power house, the old cable cut and the end of the new one spliced to the outgoing and old cable. The machinery being started up slowly, the old cable draws the new one after it through the long trench, over and around the pulleys and back to the power house. The old rope as it runs into the power house is wound upon another reel prepared to receive it and kept turning by an auxiliary engine.

The pulley between the old and new ropes is accompanied on its trip by two men, who watch it as it passes the pulleys, prepared to signal the power house almost instantly in case of accident.

A comparatively short time was required last night to place the 15,000 feet of new rope in position, and today the new rope will be spinning along at its accustomed 12-mile-an-hour speed, while the watchers in the power house will be relieved from their recent anxiety lest the cable should break and business be delayed.

The Plaza division is a particularly trying one to cable as there is probably three or four times as much rope upon it as upon any other, owing to the fact that all the cars on both the Downey avenue and Boyle Heights lines use it, and to there being six short curves and one long one on the line, whereas there are not more than two short curves on any of the other lines. The last cable on the Plaza division lasted seven months, the first one not more than half that time, owing to the stiffness of the new machinery and the inexperienced gripmen.

The traveling public has probably been somewhat annoyed by the recent numerous stoppages of the Plaza cars. These were due to the bad condition of the rope, which should have been changed some time ago. The company aims to always keep a new duplicate cable in the power house to run in at any time in case of accident, but the railroad company failed to deliver the present cable at the time promised, so the old rope had to last until the new one arrived.

Brakemen on a Strike.

MERCER (Pa.) Sept. 2.—The freight brakemen on the Pittsburgh, Shenandoah and Lake Erie Railroad went on a strike this morning for an advance in wages, and all freight traffic is suspended in consequence.

Steamer and Sloop.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Very little damage was done to the steamboat Massachusetts by her collision with a scow in the North River this morning. There was no panic among the passengers.

HIS LIFE IN PERIL.

Mizner Warned to Leave Guatemala.

Gen. Barrundia's Followers Threaten to Kill Him on Sight.

The United States Legation Guarded Day and Night.

Some Additional Details of the Attempt by Gen. Barrundia's Daughter to Assassinate the Minister.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] A Guatemala special to the Herald says: Minister Mizner's friends are urging him to abandon the city if he would save his life. The followers of Gen. Barrundia threaten to kill him on sight. Incensed by his order of Capt. Pitts to surrender their chief, they hold him responsible for the subsequent tragedy on board the Acapulco.

Up to the present Mizner shows no signs of accepting the advice of his friends, but the almost open threats of assassination have badly frightened him and the legation is constantly guarded by policemen.

Nothing is talked of but the attempt of Barrundia's daughter to kill Mizner. The facts are substantially as set yesterday, although the details vary considerably as told by different witnesses. While the servants were disarming the woman, it is now said, Mizner ran into the street crying loudly for help. A crowd quickly gathered, among them being a number of police men, who arrested the woman and marched her off to prison.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 2.—Officials of the Guatemalan Legation here deny that any attempt was made to assassinate Mizner, the American Minister to Guatemala. The Mexican press unanimously condemns the death of Gen. Martin Barrundia, the Guatemalan revolutionist, claiming that the American captain, Pitts, should not have surrendered to him, though the legality of the act is not denied.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Why the French Fleet Did not Go to Spezzia.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The correspondent of the Sicec at Rome says that at the recent Cabinet council Prime Minister Crispien declared that the presence of a French fleet at Spezzia, besides disturbing Italy's foreign policy, would annoy Germany. Eight Ministers voted against and two in favor of King Humbert's going to Spezzia to attend the launching of a war ship, on which occasion the French government proposed to send a squadron to salute the Italian monarch.

A ROUGH VOYAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British steamer Orinoco, from New York to Hamilton, arrived this morning, 24 hours late, badly shaken up. She passed through a hurricane on the last night, and her deck was washed overboard. Her saloon was completely wrecked and flooded.

A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—At Niji Novgorod, today, a young man named Vladimiroff shot at Gov. Gen. Baranof. The bullet went wide of its mark, however, and the man was handed over to the police.

FLOODS IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 2.—The Danube has overflowed its banks in Upper Austria and the city of Linz is inundated. The Danube, Inn, Adna and upper Rhine Rivers are rising rapidly and a large section of land is flooded. Several persons were drowned at Klosterneuburg.

TRADES UNIONS' CONGRESS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—At the session of the Trades' Unions Congress today, Mr. Watkins, president of the congress, delivered an address, in which he said he hoped the results of the congress would encourage a great labor revival. He advocated direct representation of labor in Parliament, state control of railways, and the solution of the land question by nationalization.

ANOTHER HOLD-UP.

A Florida Train Plundered by a Bold Robber.

MOBILE, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The Louisville and Nashville cannon-ball train last night was held up at Pensacola Junction by a robber who entered the express car and compelled the messenger to give up the contents of the safe. It is not known at this time the extent of the loss. Having secured the valuables, the robber jumped off and took to the woods. Engineer Bob Sizer says he was pulling out, and just as the train got under way he turned around and saw a man standing near him. Before he could ask a question or look twice two big revolvers were in his face. He was then told to run his train up to Escambia River bridge some miles distant, and stop on the bridge. There was nothing left for him to do but to obey, and he did so. The engineer was told to get off his engine, and he did so. Then the robber directed Sizer to go to the express car and force an entrance, the robber putting a heavy mallet in his hand. Sizer did so and burst open the car door. The express messenger, Archie Johnston, was standing in his car with a pistol in hand, but seeing Sizer he lowered it. The next minute he was lowered and told to lay down his gun, and he obeyed.

Then the robber standing in the car door compelled the messenger to open the safe and hand him all the money. While the operation was going on the fellow was standing in the door, coolly looking at his victim and firing first to one side of the train and then the other to overawe the passengers and train crew. When he got the money, the robber told Sizer to follow him. The man showed the way to the engine, made Sizer pull out, and with a parting shot and a wild yell, dashed off into the bushes and was lost to sight.

A posse has left Warrington and another has left Mobile in pursuit of the robber.

A Change of Base.

GREAT BARRINGTON (Mass.) Sept. 2.—F. A. Hosmer, formerly principal of the High School in this village, leaves with Mrs. Hosmer tomorrow for San Francisco, en-route for Honolulu, to fill the president's chair in the American College there.

Catching Jewfish.

AVALON, Sept. 1.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] I wish to enter a plea for Jewfish, and also for the best order of things in this little hamlet by the sea. I suppose the reason why so many cutting fishermen like to catch Jewfish is on account of its size. They think it is something grand to bring 300 or 400-pounder in. However it is nothing and worse than nothing if the catcher makes no better use of his catch than I am sorry to say, some have made here. Many come here for sport, and some of them seem to care little at whose expense they get it. Many a Jewfish has been caught and wasted. They have been hung to the framework and left hanging there until the neighbors could stand the hanging no longer. Then the stinking carcass drifts for days in the bay, and if it were not for what nature does for Avalon, by the way of furnishing an abundance of the best quality of air, and in unstinted quantities, Avalon would be noted for malaria as much as it is now noted for healthiness. But although it would be difficult to breed disease where there is so much by nature to the blessing of cure air should be allowed. It would be for the best and highest good of those pleasure seekers who dote on catching Jewfish, as well as for all others, to insist that they do not land them at Avalon. If they must willfully waste and destroy that which was created for some good purpose, we pray them to find some other quarter of the island where they can enjoy the odors of their efforts all by themselves; we will excuse them. We hope to see no more Jewfish brought ashore at Avalon to rot. But why not catch Jewfish for the profit there may be in the business. A 300-pounder would doubtless bring in the San Francisco market a net price of \$6; I mean cured Jewfish. I suppose an ordinary fisherman could average this catch in weight per day. Thus in 30 days he could earn \$180—a neat little sum for a month's work. The way to cure Jewfish is: Cut them up in strips lengthwise, say about two inches thick, and pickle in barrels. They may be shipped prepared in this way or they may be removed from the pickle (brine) after a few days and dried on flakes. I have no doubt but what there could be much money made in the fishing business around Catalina Island if only men in the right way. In another letter I will endeavor to furnish some valuable information as to how to procure plenty of bait, which is often hard to get here. Fishermen must have plenty and good bait and there need be no lack. Yours truly, HENRY LEE.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The home League team easily defeated Cleveland today. Attendance, 300. Score: New York.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 Hits: New York 9, Cleveland 4. Errors: New York 1, Cleveland 1. Batteries: Kinsie and Buckley, Viall and Zimmer. Umpire: Lynch.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The best battery work was done by the home team. The home team won the game. Attendance, 2000. Score: Cincinnati.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 Philadelphia.....4 2 4 0 3 1 0 14 Hits: Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 15. Errors: Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 5. Batteries: Foreman and Kanan, Mullane and Harrington. Umpire: Powers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Brooklyn-Pittsburg game was closely contested and exciting, the home team winning in the ninth inning. Attendance, 437. Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 Hits: Pittsburg 3, Brooklyn 5. Errors: Pittsburg 2, Brooklyn 2. Batteries: Dyer and Decker, Carruthers and Clark. Umpire: Streiff.

Brotherhood Games.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Brotherhood team knocked Gruber all over the grounds again. Attendance, 1000. The score: Boston.....1 3 3 4 2 3 2 0 0 13 Cleveland.....4 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 9 Hits: Boston 23, Cleveland 13. Errors: Boston 4, Cleveland 10. Batteries: Rudbourn, Murphy and Sweet; Gruber, Strutt and Brennan. Umpires: Ferguson and Holbert.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Brooklyn team won today's game by hard and lucky hitting in the ninth inning. Attendance, 1000. The score: Brooklyn.....1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 3 Chicago.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 Hits: Brooklyn 13, Chicago 7. Errors: Brooklyn 2, Chicago 2. Batteries: Deyers and Daly, Baron and Farrell. Umpires: Knight and Jones.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The Philadelphia team hit hard at opportune times and defeated the Pittsburghs. Attendance, 657. The score: Philadelphia.....5 0 7 0 0 0 0 1 0 13 Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 Hits: Philadelphia 13, Pittsburgh 8. Errors: Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 7. Batteries: Buffington and Cross, Tener and Hurley. Umpires: Snyder and Pearce.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The New York and Buffalo teams played two games today, the local team's superior fielding winning both. Attendance, 900. Score: New York.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 3 Buffalo.....1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 Hits: New York 5, Buffalo 6. Errors: New York 4, Buffalo 3. Batteries: Crane and Ewing, Stafford and Mack.

Second game.

NEW YORK.....0 6 1 0 7 0 0 0 14 Buffalo.....0 0 5 3 0 1 0 0 12 Hits: New York 17, Buffalo 13. Errors: New York 5, Buffalo 3. Batteries: J. Ewing, O'Day and Vaughan, Stafford and Halligan. Umpires: Gaffney and Sheridan.

American Association.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 2.—Syracuse, 9; Toledo, 8.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 2.—Rochester, 7; Louisville, 3.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Baltimore, 6; Columbus, 6. Called on account of darkness.

WILMINGTON (Del.) Sept. 2.—Athletics, 3; St. Louis, 2.

Intruding Celestials Caught.

TUCSON (Ariz.) Sept. 2.—Two Chinamen, caught crossing the Mexican border, were brought here by United States Marshal Pan, and are now in jail.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Turkish soldiers at Jerusalem have expelled the Franciscan Fathers from the city. The British Mediterranean squadron entered Toulon yesterday and was received with marked courtesy.

The British steamer Portness, from New York for Paris, founderd. Nineteen of the crew were saved. The captain and 10 others are missing.

By the fall of a scaffolding on the Schwarz building in New Orleans yesterday, five men were thrown to the ground. Harvey, a carpenter, was killed. William Ray and Henry Albright, partners, were fatally injured, while two other painters were painfully hurt.

Office of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Com. any Samuel Merrill, President; Geo. H. Bonbrake, Vice-President; F. C. Howes, Treasurer; Joseph L. Merrill, Secretary. Rialto San Bernardino Co., Cal. Sept. 14, 1890. Mr. L. M. Brown, 18 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Dear Sir:—Your benevolent appointment of General Agent, and authorized to sell our unequaled orange and grape lands for the unheard-of low price of \$75 per acre, with a discount of \$10 per acre for improvements, will bring them to \$65 per acre. Cash payment only 10 per acre, balance in two, three and four years, at 8 per cent. Plenty of water free until the irrigation districts are formed. When 1000 acres are sold the price will be advanced. Our lands are going rapidly at these figures. Very truly yours, Semi-Tropic Land and Water Co., by Samuel Merrill, President.

Auction, Furniture.—Benson & Reed, Wednesday, 10 a. m., 235 and 237 W. First St. A general line of household and kitchen furniture, carpets, etc. Ben. O. Rhodes, Auctioneer.

Ticket Rates for Admission Day.—The Southern Railway Company will sell round trip tickets from New York to Los Angeles, via New York, New Haven and Boston, at \$10.00 for first class, \$7.00 for second class, and \$5.00 for third class. Tickets on sale September 8th and 9th, good returning until the 10th inst.

THE BALL FIELD.

TWO UMPIRES CAUSE COMPLICATIONS AT BOSTON.

One Declares the Game Forfeited to the Home Club—The Other Gives it to Anson's Men.

By Telegraph to The Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Boston and Chicago National League teams were to play two games today, but when 2 o'clock came there were no umpires on the grounds. While Manager Soler and Captain Smith were in the dressing room Anson started the game with his own catcher, Nagle, as umpire, and Boston at bat. When Soler and Smith came out Boston had been retired and they refused to go on. Anson ordered Nagle to note time. Substitute Umpire Fessenden then appeared, but Anson refused to recognize him unless he produced credentials from President Young. After a minute had elapsed, Nagle declared the game forfeited to Chicago. Fessenden then ordered the Chicagoans to play and after waiting five minutes declared the game forfeited to Boston. He said later, however, he didn't know that half an inning had been played. The matter will have to be settled by the League. Boston won the second game by combined hits and errors. Attendance, 2494. Score of the second game: Boston.....0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 Hits: Boston 9, Chicago 10. Errors: Boston 1, Chicago 3. Batteries: Gaezlin and Gaezlin; Hutchinson and Kluttsch. Umpire McQuade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The home League team easily defeated Cleveland today. Attendance, 300. Score: New York.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 Hits: New York 9, Cleveland 4. Errors: New York 1, Cleveland 1. Batteries: Kinsie and Buckley, Viall and Zimmer. Umpire: Lynch.

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IN BOTH HOUSES.

The Senate Takes Another Turn at Tariff.

A Reciprocity Amendment Offered by Hale.

Sherman's Criticism of Secretary Blaine's Scheme.

The Clayton-Breckinridge Contest Taken up in the House—A Debate on Political Crime in Arkansas.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The Senate—Mr. Sherman presented a resolution of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange favoring reciprocity—not only with nations to the south, but also with that on the north.

The House bill in relation to the tariff was reported from the Postoffice Committee and placed on the calendar with a notification by Mr. Sawyer that he would ask its consideration as soon as the Tariff Bill is passed.

The Tariff Bill was then taken up and the sugar schedule considered. Mr. Carlisle gave notice that he would move to strike out all paragraphs relative to sugar bounties.

Mr. Hale offered a reciprocity amendment of which he had given notice on June 19th and addressed the Senate upon it. The desirability of such interchange of products as the amendment proposed, he said, had been a subject which had given rise to the closest attention and had resulted in grave and pertinent suggestions from eminent public men of the United States during the last thirty years. Whoever had seen the gradual falling off of American trade with Central and South America and the isles of the sea must have witnessed those conditions with the greatest impatience. The people of all those countries had a common interest with the people of the United States.

Alluding to the late Pan-American Congress, Mr. Hale said it proved that the same considerations which had their influence in the United States were also in the minds of the eminent men from the sister republics who took part in the proceedings of that Congress, and that they pointed to one sure, inevitable end—increased trade between the United States and those people. Those considerations which applied to an extension of trade and increase of interchange of products applied not only to the nations of Central and South America, but to the islands of the Spanish main.

Mr. Hale assured the Senators who represented the sorghum and beet sugar districts that he was not in antagonism with them. If these Senators objected to the policy of trying to secure some benefits from those countries for the repeal of the duties on their sugar, he asked them how much more they ought to object to the unreserved repeal of these duties? It would be to declare a policy not much short of lunacy to repeal sugar duties unless the repeal was used to obtain some benefits for the products of American labor. To him one thing was as sure as the tides and sunrise, and that was that the policy suggested by the President and Secretary of State, and which had secured the attention and approval of the wisest statesmen in the last thirty years, was a policy that had come to stay with the American people. There never was a time more fitted to try the plan or experiment than now to try the amendment which he offered was the most fitting solution of the question.

Mr. Allison made a long statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government and probable effect of the Tariff Bill on finances. He said the total expenditures for the current fiscal year will be about \$4,000,000 and the total revenue, including postal receipts and everything would be \$4,000,000. If there were no tariff bill to be passed and the situation remained unchanged, there would be a surplus of revenue over expenditures for the current fiscal year of \$4,000,000. He had not included in the expenditures the amount that would be paid for silver or claims other than those which pass Congress. He figured out an increase of \$27,000,000 of revenue under the pending bill, as against a decrease of \$30,000,000 from putting sugar and other articles on the free list; that \$33,500,000 had to be taken off from a surplus of \$42,000,000, leaving some \$15,000,000 at the end of the year, and paying nothing on sinking fund. Taking into account the balance now in the treasury, \$107,000,000 and this surplus, Mr. Allison calculated, the Secretary of the Treasury would have \$78,000,000 on the 1st of July, 1891, unless, in the meantime, he redeemed 40 per cent. bonds as he (Mr. Allison) hoped the Secretary would proceed to do without delay. He declared, in his judgment, it was a wise thing to take off sugar duties. He had not the slightest fear that there would be any danger from it to the treasury, certainly not within several years to come. He was also in favor of further extension of reciprocal trade. But he hoped that in any such arrangement it would be seen that the United States had its just share of the bargain.

Mr. Gibson offered an amendment to the sugar schedule by adding the words, "syrup of beet, sorghum or sugar cane." He made an argument against the sugar bounty proposition and said it was a miserable dwindling away from Blaine's broad and generous proposition of full reciprocity.

Mr. Sherman expressed his views on the subject of reciprocity, and spoke of the difficulties in the way of reciprocity by treaty. The first proposition of Mr. Hale's amendment was a most startling one. It authorizes the President of the United States, without further legislation, to declare ports of the United States free and open to all products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duty is imposed. Was Cuba, he asked, a nation? He knew Senator Hale said today that he meant to include Cuba. But was Canada embraced in that list of nations? He had asked the Senator that question and the Senator had replied, "No, no, that question is a difficult thing," and yet if any reciprocal trade arrangements were made with any country they ought to be made with Canada. He went on to criticize unfavorably Mr. Hale's amendment as one that would allow free importation of wool, copper, zinc, iron, gold, silver, lead ores, etc., but was informed by Mr. Hale that the amendment had not been carefully drawn, but was simply intended to propose the principle of reciprocity. His own amendment had been intended to apply to only three or four articles—sugar, coffee, rubber and nitrate.

He was reminded by Mr. Sherman

that Cuba produced no coffee and no rubber, so the arrangement with Cuba could only be as to the article of sugar. Mr. Hale.—If there is nothing to trade upon with advantage, then there will be no trade made. The plan which I suggested is comprehensive, but it is not definitive. If there is nothing to make a bargain upon, that settles the question.

Mr. Sherman.—My friend from Maine is whittling down this magnificent theory until there is nothing of it left.

Mr. Spooner suggested an amendment to apply to Canada, putting a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on green coffee, and five cents a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem on roast and ground coffee, and 10 per cent. on tea, these duties being omitted from the Canadian tariff.

In the evening session Mr. Gibson moved as a substitute for the sugar schedule the paragraphs in the existing law imposing duties on sugar.

Mr. Dolph concluded a speech against any reciprocity with Canada in the matter of coal, timber and agricultural products.

Mr. Vance said there would be a surplus this year of 5,000,000 bales of cotton, 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000,000 bushels of corn. What was to be done with all that surplus if the foreign market be closed? And yet the American farmer had been told by the honorable Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) that he produced too much and that the remedy was to limit production, and he had been told by the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) that if a high wall were main aimed around the United States for 50 years the American farmer would come out afterwards rich and happy.

The Senate at 10 p. m. adjourned. House.—In the House this morning Mr. Lacy of Iowa called up and the House proceeded to the consideration of the Clayton-Breckinridge contested election case.

Mr. Cooper of Ohio opened the debate. He described the state of affairs leading up to the assassination of Clayton, and said it was the opinion of the majority that the murder grew directly out of the political methods adopted in that country. In that view the majority echoed the almost universal sentiment of all sections. Ballot-box stealing and stuffing, intimidation and murder naturally followed each other. In conclusion he passed a high eulogium on the people and State of Arkansas, contending that if the election methods in vogue in that State were abandoned, the commonwealth would soon be alive with industry and manufactures.

Mr. Wilson of Missouri joined with the gentleman from Ohio in his panegyric upon the people of Arkansas. But he regretted that the gentleman only today discovered how good the people of Arkansas were. If he had discovered it sooner he never could have signed the majority report. The instigator of this investigation was Powell Clayton, but Powell Clayton was the dead man's brother, and while he would say to Powell Clayton, in the language of the Almighty, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," he could not forget the fact that if Powell Clayton could divest himself of the hopeful influence of "Poker Jack" McClure he would be himself again and would not pursue Breckenridge from a motive of vengeance.

The case then went over until tomorrow and Mr. Cannon took the floor in a statement relative to the appropriations made at this session of Congress. Mr. Sawyer, a member of the Appropriations Committee reviewed the financial situation from a Democratic standpoint.

A bill was passed declaring Rock Island a port of delivery. The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Flick of Iowa, as a member of the Baum investigating committee in place of Mr. Smyser, resigned. Adjourned.

THE RACES.

Summary of Events at Sheepshead Bay and Springfield.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Three-fourths of a mile: Meriden won, Watson second, Dublin third. Time, 1:12.

Three-fourths of a mile: Thorndale won, Stomer second, Bettie Prather third. Time, 1:12-1/2.

Three-fourths of a mile: Clarendon won, Gerrie D second, Westler third. Time, 1:11-3/5.

Mile and an eighth: Raymond G won, Frankward second, Elvie third. Time, 1:57.

Mile and three-sixteenths: Montague won, Bangs second, Kenwood third. Time, 2:01-3/5.

Mile: Balisdon won, Kern second, Young Duke third. Time, 1:44.

Grand Circuit Races.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) Sept. 2.—The grand circuit races at Hampton Park began today.

Trotting, 2:30 class, \$1500 divided: Soudan won, Retie second, Greenlight third, Dandy fourth. Best time, 2:24.

Trotting, 2:20 class, \$1500 divided: Slevis won, Mollie J. B. second, The Peer third, Acolyte fourth. Best time, 2:20.

McLaughlin Will Ride Again.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—McLaughlin, America's foremost jockey in all the years he rode upon the turf, will, according to the Tribune, return to the saddle. Frank E. Heck, who recently bought Theodore Winters' horses, intends to go in for racing on an extensive scale and has engaged McLaughlin to ride for him next season.

The Home Turf.

OAKLAND, Sept. 2.—There were two races today. The first was for a guaranteed purse of \$1200 for the three-minute class. It was won by Una Wilkes, Beavy Mc second, Ed Fay third. Best time, 2:24.

All pool and bets were declared off, something being the matter with Beavy Mc's driving. Second race, pacing: Won by Rupee, Hammer second, Sunrise third. Best time, 2:18.

MARYSVILLE, Sept. 2.—The attendance at the track this afternoon was small.

First race, three-minute trotting, purse \$500. Won by Vidette in three straight heats. Best time, 2:42.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile and repeat, running, \$200: Won by Leatherwood, Mohawk second. Time, 1:17.

Third race, special, five-eighths of a mile dash, \$1000: Won by Joker. Time, 1:04.

The Northern Pacific Wreck.

TACOMA, Sept. 2.—Later particulars from the railroad accident on the Northern Pacific Railroad last night state that the accident occurred five miles this side of Hot Springs. Sixteen persons were injured. Ben Young, base ball umpire, and J. D. Keppler of Red Bluff, Cal., are dead. The wreck was caused by a broken rail.

DIED.

MILLER: Died at Central Park, September 1st, of consumption, Mrs. Sadie Miller, aged 57 years.

COAST GLEANINGS.

Morrow Will Not Return to Congress.

His Declination of a Renomination Accepted as Final.

A Suit Growing Out of the Blythe Kidnaping Case.

Ghastly Murder Committed by an Old Man—He Blows Out the Brains of His Sleeping Victim.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee today accepted Congressman Morrow's declination of an nomination to Congress from the Fourth District. The committee had refused to accept it in the hopes that he might change, but now this hope is given up.

SINGULAR SUIT.

An Alleged Kidnaping Seeking to Recover Damages.

OAKLAND, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] The suit of "Dr." Frank Reme, who, it was alleged, attempted to kidnap Florence Blythe, against W. H. Hart and Grandpa Perry for \$50,000 damages for causing his arrest, came up for trial before Judge Ellisworth today. On his first trial before Judge Gibson, the jury disagreed. In the subsequent trial Judge Green instructed the jury that as it had not been proved where the defendant intended to take the girl, the charge of kidnaping could not be sustained, and Reme was discharged. Reme, who had remained in jail about six months, subsequently brought the suit as stated for damages.

AN OLD MAN'S CRIME.

He Blows Out the Brains of His Sleeping Victim.

MARTINEZ, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] Last night about 7 o'clock a cold-blooded murder occurred near Clayton, in the foothills of Mount Diablo, John Burke and William Martindale, two citizens of that locality, engaged in a drunken row on Sunday. Last night Martindale, bent on having revenge, re-ired to the house of Burke with a shotgun, where he found him intoxicated and fast asleep. Martindale placed the shotgun to Burke's eye and fired, blowing his brains out. Martindale was brought to jail here. Burke was a single man, aged 40. Martindale is 69 years old and has a wife.

CONVICTS COMPLAIN.

Serious Charges of Cruelty in a State Prison.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—[By the Associated Press.] In the "block," the place of solitary confinement in the Massachusetts State Prison, are twenty-five or thirty men charged with violating the rules of the institution. They are supposed to be separated from the outside world, with no communication whatever. Thirteen of them signed a letter, which tells the convicts' story of the recent outbreak, and asserts that the warden is the whole cause of the dissatisfaction, and that he is totally unfit for the position. It states that the men who participated in the Berillon demonstration by shouting, pounding with dippers, etc., were clubbed, thrust in squads of four or six into confinement and deprived of food for 50 hours, and while the thermometer stood at 94° steam was turned into the ventilators until the men fainted from heat and lack of water. The letter expresses hope that the charges which are made will be investigated.

NOT AN INSTANT DEATH.

Experiments on the Corpse of a Guillotined Man.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Jacques Constant was guillotined yesterday at Epinal. Within one minute after the knife had fallen the body was handed over to Dr. Gley, professor of the physiology faculty of Paris. Dr. Gley stated that he was able to observe the heart beating for six minutes after he received the body, his experiment proving that the contractions of the ventricles and auricles are independent of each other. This is the first time in the history of science that this experiment has been made on a human body.

The Petrol Disaster.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 2.—The three unknown persons of the party drowned in the bay yesterday were the wife and two children of J. W. Collins, cashier of the California National Bank, who is now in San Francisco. Tugs and boats patrolled the bay all night and this morning, but Mrs. Collins's body was the only one found.

Tugs succeeded in raising the Petrol this evening, and towed her to the wharf, where she again sank before a thorough investigation could be made.

The Typothetae.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The annual convention of the Typothetae began today. Various matters were referred to committees, including the question of a memorial to Congress in behalf of a national copyright law. Delegate Pugh urged the claims of Cincinnati for the next meeting place, and A. J. Romina of San Francisco gave an invitation from California.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. U. S. Government Report, August 17, 1893.

HOTEL DEL CRONADO

Coronado, San Diego County.

With its magnificent appointments and genial atmosphere, is without exception the most beautiful and enjoyable place for health, recreation, merrily sport or, if needed, perfect rest, to be found either on

THIS CONTINENT OR IN EUROPE.

Every breeze is laden with health and vigor. Here can be found out and in-door amusements in great variety for both ladies and gentlemen; also ample playgrounds for the children.

SATURDAY'S EXCURSIONS to Coronado leave Los Angeles at 8:15 a.m., returning at 4 p.m. Monday. Tickets, including 2 1/2 days' board and room at the hotel, \$11, for sale at Santa Fe office, 129 North Main street, at First-street depot and other depots as heretofore.

The Coronado Natural Mineral Water.

Used as a beverage at the hotel, is a delightful and refreshing drink, and possesses decided virtues in alleviating KIDNEY and BLADDER troubles, in many cases making perfect cures.

Los Angeles Agency and Bureau of Information.

123 North Spring St., corner Franklin, LOS ANGELES.

GREAT ANNUAL

Auction Sale!

JOHN W. GARDNER

— WILL SELL, ON —

Thursday and Friday,

September 4th and 5th, at 10 A. M.

— Each Day, About —

-: 50 HEAD -:

Of Fine Driving and General Purpose Horses, also some Fine Shetland Ponies.

See Catalogue on day of sale.

Sale will take place at Panama Building, on MAIN STREET, between Third and Fourth streets.

Everybody is invited to attend this sale, as it is positively without reserve.

BEN. O. RHOADES, Auctioneer.

ST. HILDA'S HALL, GLENDALE.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Will Re-open September 10th.

Faculty Increased. Terms Reduced. Thorough Instruction in all Departments—Primary, Collegiate, Business, Especially Strong Musical Faculty.

Circulars at book-stores and at Room 35, California Bank Building. Address

Rev. J. D. FATHIN, D.D., MASON P.O.

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted "APHRODITE" or money refunded.

IS SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE

to cure any form of nervous disease or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, AFTER

Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over-indulgence, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which (irrespective of their origin) lead to premature old age and insanity. Price, 50¢ a box, 6 boxes for \$3.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A PERMANENT CURE is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of AFRODITE, French Cure (frank address).

THE AFRODITE MEDICINE CO.

H. M. SALE & SONS, 220 South Spring street.

J. W. A. OFF, cor. Spring and Fourth sts.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Of the University of Southern California will open the fall term on the 11th of September.

Full Faculty for both College and Seminary. Prof. G. A. Bacon will have charge of the Department of Music. He has secured the services of Miss Pearson, of Philadelphia, to teach the instruction in French. Prof. J. J. Ivory will continue to give instruction in Art. Terms in all departments reasonable. For information, address

M. M. BOVARD, President of the University, 816 1/2 University P. O., Los Angeles, Cal.

Or W. S. MATTHEW, Reg. Secy.

PENSIONS.

New law just passed gives all widows and disabled soldiers and sailors a pension; no evidence to furnish; no discharge papers required; advance free; no advance expense or fee. Authorized registered U. S. pension attorney. (30 years' experience.)

SHEPARD & NORRIS, 319 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

Attention, Voters!

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 29, 1890.

Office of the Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Notice is hereby given that a re-registration of the voters of Los Angeles County, State of California, in accordance with Section 1601, Pol. Code at said and the acts amendatory thereto has been ordered by the Board of Supervisors under date of July 11, 1890.

Said re-registration commenced July 18th, and will continue 85 days from that date. All voters must be re-registered.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, California.

J. M. MEREDITH, Clerk.

By C. W. BLAKE, Deputy.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Clears and beautifies the hair. Promotes its luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling out, and all other ailments of the scalp.

Prepared by J. C. PARKER, Lowell, Mass.

SOLELY IMPORTED BY

W. H. HOOKER & CO., 129 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

WORKS:

SAN FERNANDO & RAILROAD STS.

— AND —

MAGDALENA AVE.

Los Angeles Pipe Manufacturing Co.

RIVETED SHEET IRON WATER PIPE.

WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Dry Goods.



UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

25 Dozen of LADIES' VESTS, Full Weight. Extra Good Value, 40 Cts. Each.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Misses' and Boys' Hosiery, Fine Ribbed, Warranted Fast Black, 20c. a Pair. This is a particularly good bargain, and we feel confident that it will be appreciated. We have received a complete stock of Misses', Boys' and Ladies' Cashmere and Wool Hosiery. ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

We are over-stocked in 2 1/2 yards wide, and 1 1/2 yards wide Bleached Table Damask, and wash cloths. We cut them at Prices that GUARANTEE A SPEEDY SALE.

2 1/2 Yards Wide, \$1.25; Former Price, \$1.65.

2 1/2 Yards Wide, \$1.30; Former Price, \$1.75.

2 1/2 Yards Wide, \$1.75; Former Price, \$2.25.

2 1/2 Yards Wide, \$1.85; Former Price, \$2.75.

2 1/2 Yards Wide, \$2.65; Former Price, \$3.50.

2 1/2 Yards Wide, \$2.90; Former Price, \$4.00.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' PURE SILK JERSEY GLOVES, to close, at 33c; worth 50c.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

A Fine Line of Negligee Shirts in Wash Silk, Pongee and French Flannels. The Finest Line of Ties in the City, for 50c. A Full Line of the Fast Black Socks, 20c. a Pair.

—: SPECIAL NOTICE —:

ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST.

We will show the largest assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Rain Umbrellas ever shown in this City. Our Double Twisted Silk, with a Fine Gold or Silver Handle, at \$6.00, \$4.00 and \$3.00. Will let the world in order to make room for a new stock. We will offer our present stock of Fancy Parasols at less than cost. We also wish to inform our customers that on or about the 15th of September we will show our new large assortment of Ladies' Rubber Garments, in all the latest cuts and designs, at prices to suit the purchaser. It is a well established fact that the CLOUTIER DRY GOODS HOUSE is the right place to go for wet weather goods. Please bear this Special Notice in mind and when the wet weather season comes, pay us a visit and be convinced that this is the place to purchase an Umbrella and Rubber Goods.



Spring Street, Corner of Second.

—: GRAND —:

1850-ADMISSION DAY-1890
—: CELEBRATION —:

HAZARD'S PAVILION, LOS ANGELES,

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Sept. 8th and 9th, '90.

The POMONA MILITARY BAND will be in attendance.

PATRIOTIC RECITATIONS!

FLAG AND MILITARY DRILLS!

STATES REPRESENTATIONS!

REALISTIC TABLEAUX!

SIGNAL CODE, N. G. C.!

PATRIOTIC SONGS, ETC.

—: OUTLINE OF PROGRAMME —:

FIRST EVENING.

Martial Music.

"Columbia's Chickens"—Thirteen little girls in costume, representing the original Colonies, with drill and song, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

Lines of Travel

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY CO. (Santa Fe Route)		
IN EFFECT SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1936		
ARRIVE	LOS ANGELES	LEAVE
9:00 a.m.	Overland	9:20 p.m.
9:25 a.m.	San Diego Coast Line	9:15 a.m.
9:00 p.m.	San Diego Coast Line	9:20 p.m.
9:25 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	9:25 p.m.
9:40 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	9:30 p.m.
9:55 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	9:40 p.m.
10:10 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	9:50 p.m.
10:25 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	10:00 p.m.
10:40 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	10:15 p.m.
10:55 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	10:30 p.m.
11:10 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	10:45 p.m.
11:25 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	11:00 p.m.
11:40 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	11:15 p.m.
11:55 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	11:30 p.m.
12:10 a.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	11:45 p.m.
12:25 a.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	12:00 a.m.
12:40 a.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	12:15 a.m.
12:55 a.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	12:30 a.m.
1:10 a.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	12:45 a.m.
1:25 a.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	1:00 a.m.
1:40 a.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	1:15 a.m.
1:55 a.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	1:30 a.m.
2:10 a.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	1:45 a.m.
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6:10 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	5:45 p.m.
6:25 p.m.	La Jolla Park & Pasadena	6:

*9:30 p.m.	Duarte	4:00 p.m.
8:50 a.m.	Duarte	3:30 p.m.
8:40 a.m.	Agua	3:20 p.m.
*12:15 p.m.	Santa Ana	3:20 p.m.
*4:05 p.m.	Santa Ana	5:05 p.m.
*9:00 p.m.	Santa Ana	9:00 p.m.
*12:00 p.m.	Redondo	12:00 p.m.
*12:05 p.m.	Redondo Beach	*12:15 p.m.
*6:53 p.m.	Redondo Beach	1:00 p.m.
*12:00 p.m.	Redondo Beach	12:00 p.m.
*2:55 a.m.	Redlands and Montone	*8:30 a.m.
*3:00 p.m.	Redlands and Montone	12:30 p.m.
*4:55 p.m.	Redlands and Montone	4:00 p.m.
*5:30 p.m.	Redlands and Montone	5:30 p.m.
*6:30 p.m.	San Jacinto	9:00 p.m.
	via San Bernardino	
	Redondo	
*9:00 p.m.	via Coast Line	

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sundays only. ED CHAMBERS, Ticket Agent, First street depot. CHAS. T. PARSONS, Ticket Agent, 129 North Spring street.
Depot at foot of First street.

CATALINA ISLAND STEAMERS.



Until further notice, the Wilmington Trans-

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
*Sundays.....8:00 a.m.	*Sundays.....7:50 p.m.
Mondays.....9:25 a.m.	Tuesdays.....4:33 p.m.
Wednesdays..9:25 a.m.	Thursdays...4:33 p.m.
	Saturdays.....4:33 p.m.

The company reserves the right to change steamer and days of sailing.

FARE, round trip from Los Angeles:

*Sunday excursions, returning same day.....\$2.60

Unlimited ticket.....\$3.00

H. BANNING, Ag't, 139 W. Second st., L. A.

H. G. HAINFORD, C. E. & T. A. San Pedro.

S. G. V. RAPID TRANSIT R.Y.
GILSON'S PEAK AND SIERRA MADRE.
 Buses for above points connect at Baldwin Station with trains leaving Los Angeles at 11 a.m. and 3 and 5:03 p.m.

LEAVE MONROVIA FOR LOS ANGELES:	LEAVE NO. 9 ARCADIA ST. FOR MONROVIA.
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7:00 a.m. and 9:05 a.m.	7:40 a.m. and 11:00 a.m.
1:15 p.m. and 4:15 p.m.	3:00 p.m. and 5:05 p.m.
LEAVE ALHAMBRA FOR LOS ANGELES.	LEAVE ALHAMBRA FOR MONROVIA.
7:27 a.m. and 9:32 a.m.	8:18 a.m. and 11:33 a.m.
1:42 p.m. and 4:42 p.m.	3:33 p.m. and 5:33 p.m.
SUNDAYS.	
Leave Los Angeles at 8:40 a.m. and 4:40 p.m.	

Leave Monrovia at 8:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m.
Time bet. Los Angeles and Monrovia, 1 hour.

INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Soto Street,	Mayberry,	Sunny Slope,
Batz,	Lake Vineyard,	Chapman,
Ramona,	San Marino,	Baldwin,
Alhambra,	San Gabriel,	Arcadia.

JOHN BRYSON, Sr., President.
F. O. STORY Gen. Manager.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME.
THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1890.
Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles (Arcade Depot) Fifth street, daily as follows:

LEAVE FOR	DESTINATION	LEAVE FROM
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8:50 p.m.	Banning	9:20 a.m.
9:10 p.m.	Banning	10:00 p.m.
9:35 a.m.	Colton	9:20 a.m.
9:50 p.m.	Colton	
	Colton	4:30 p.m.
9:10 p.m.	Deming and East	10:00 p.m.
9:10 p.m.	El Paso and East	10:00 p.m.
11:55 a.m.	Long Beach	11:15 a.m.

9:25 a.m.	L. Beach and San Pedro	8:15 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	K. Beach and San Pedro	7:30 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	Avila, Catalina Island	7:30 p.m.
8:19 p.m.	L. Beach and San Pedro	4:30 p.m.
10:40 p.m.	..... Order and East.....	7:25 a.m.
	..... Order and East.....	2:55 p.m.
10:40 p.m.	..... Portland, Or.....	7:25 a.m.
9:05 a.m.	..... Riverside.....	9:20 a.m.
8:50 p.m.	..... Riverside.....	

5:10 p.m.	Riverside.	8:50 p.m.
9:15 a.m.	Riverside.	10:0 p.m.
9:5 a.m.	San Bernardino.	9:20 a.m.
3:50 p.m.	San Bernardino.	
	San Bernardino.	4:30 p.m.
5:10 p.m.	San Bernardino.	10:00 p.m.
9:05 a.m.	Redlands.	4:20 p.m.
3:50 p.m.	Redlands.	10:00 p.m.
12:45 p.m.	San Fran & Sacramento	7:25 a.m.
11:40 p.m.	San Fran & Sacramento	7:55 a.m.

h-	4:37 a.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	8:53 a.m.
of	5:02 p.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	8:04 p.m.
	12:45 p.m.	Santa Barbara	2:16 p.m.
y	7:25 a.m.	Santa Barbara	9:05 p.m.
y	3:20 a.m.	Santa Monica	35:40 p.m.
a-	9:30 a.m.	Santa Monica	8:33 a.m.
d-	11:05 a.m.	Santa Monica	12:13 p.m.
s,	1:07 p.m.	Santa Monica	4:28 p.m.
	5:07 p.m.	Santa Monica	35:55 p.m.

*6:10 p.m.	..... Santa Monica.....	*7:20 a.m.
*6:37 a.m.	..... Tustin.....	*7:55 a.m.
*5:02 p.m.	..... Tustin.....	*8:04 a.m.
5:20 p.m.	..... Whittier.....	8:28 a.m.

*Sundays excepted.
 ‡Sundays only.

Local and through tickets sold, baggage checked, Pullman sleeping-car reservations made and general information given upon

application to J. M. CRAWLEY,
Asst. G. P. A., 200 S. Spring st. cor. Second.
CHARLES SEYLER, Agent at Depot,
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. Agent

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.
Goodall, Perkins & Co., General Agents,

Northern routes embrace lines for Portland, Or., Victoria, B.C., and Puget Sound, Alaska, and all coast points.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.
Time Table, August, 1890.
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

For
 Port Harford... (S.S. Mexico, August 4 12 20)

Santa Barbara.....	23 and Sept. 5.
San Pedro.....	S.S. Pomona, August 3, 16, 24
San Diego.....	and Sept. 1.
For	S.S. Los Angeles, August 2,
Redondo.....	10, 18, 26 and Sept. 5.
San Pedro and	S.S. Eureka, August 6, 14, 22,
Way Ports.....	30 and Sept. 7.
LEAVE SAN PEDRO.	
For	S.S. Pomona, August 2, 10, 18

San Diego.....	S.S. Mexico, August 6, 14, 22, 30 and Sept. 7.
LEAVE SAN PEDRO.	
For San Francisco.....	S.S. Pomona, August 4, 12, 20, 28 and Sept. 5.
Port Harbord.....	S.S. Mexico, August 8, 16, 24 and Sept. 1.
Santa Barbara.....	

LEAVE SAN PEDRO AND REDONDO.

For	S. S. Eureka, August 1, 9, 17,
San Francisco	25 and Sept. 2.
and	S. S. Los Angeles, August 5,
Way Ports.....	13, 21, 29 and Sept. 6.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. depot, Fifth street, Los Angeles, as follows: With the Mexico and Pomona at 9:25 a.m.; with Los Angeles and Eureka, going

Passengers per Los Angeles and Eureka, via Redondo, leave Santa Fe depot at 5:25 p.m. Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured. The steamers Los Angeles and Eureka will call regularly at Newport pier for and with freight and passengers. The company reserve the right to change the steamers or their date of sailing.

For passage or freight as above or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to
W. PARRIS, Agent.
Office, No. 124 W. Second St., Los Angeles.

FOR REDONDO BEACH.

REONDO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Trains of this company leave their depot
corner of Jefferson street and Grand avenue,
connecting with the Los Angeles Cable Rail-
way and the Main street and Agricultural
Park street car line, as follows:

SOUTH.	
Leave Los Angeles.	Arrive Redondo Beach.

7:50 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
9:25 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
11:10 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
1:25 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
3:40 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:25 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
*8:10 p.m.	*9:00 p.m.

NORTH.

Leave Redondo Beach.	Arrive Los Angeles
7:45 a.m.	8:35 a.m.
9:15 a.m.	10:05 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
1:15 p.m.	2:05 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	4:20 p.m.
5:15 p.m.	6:05 p.m.
*7:00 p.m.	*7:50 p.m.

*Sundays only.

GEO. J. AINSWORTH, President.
JAS. N. BUTTON, Trainmaster.



Read John W. Gardner's display ad of blooded stock, on the fifth page.

The Crown Hills Society gave an entertainment at Ellis Hall last night.

Mr. G. W. Fisher of 605 Montreal street left at The Times office two specimens of that rare flower, the night blooming cereus.

The first carload of green fruit ever shipped from Southern California to Boston started on its way over the Santa Fe route yesterday.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Office for Mrs. J. F. Walker, D. M. McGarry, Mrs. Hattie Merchant, Theo. Myers and Waldo M. York.

Plans for a big \$100,000 hotel at Long Beach have just been completed, and work on the hotel will be commenced soon. They expect to complete the building by the first of next July.

The two film flammers, Chas. Chambers and Henry Malone, were found guilty yesterday in the Justice's Court and ordered to appear for sentence on Thursday.

The delegates to the World's Fair Convention, to be held in San Francisco the 11th, will hold a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms today at 2 p. m.

It was reported on the streets yesterday that the Grand Jury will investigate the charge that a school building in this city has been carrying insurance to the amount of \$3000, when it is worth but \$500.

A big washout was reported on the Santa Fe line, just this side of the Needles, yesterday. The overland, which should have reached this city yesterday afternoon, will not get in until some time this morning.

Delegates to the Ventura Congress convention can get half rate fare by taking receipt for money paid for tickets at the Southern Pacific ticket office, which receipt will entitle the holder to return trip free of charge.

A letter has been received at the office from Miss Lillian Mock of 207 South Franklin street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., asking about her brother Harry, who is supposed to be in this section. His parents are very anxious to hear from him.

The following Pullman passengers left for the north on the 12:45 train yesterday: J. L. Campbell, Mr. Fay, Mr. Burton, Charles Kohler, J. E. Crank, Mr. Sherman, W. H. Bentley, Mr. Capen, Mr. Grubb, Mr. Frisbee, O. F. Sanborn, Mrs. M. Files, L. M. Hoge, Mr. Shackelford, F. W. Bullock, Mr. Flood, L. Van Vleet.

PERSONALS.

C. F. Phillips of Santa Barbara is at the Nadeau.

L. W. Stockwell of San Francisco is at the Nadeau.

H. Jones of Escondido is stopping at the Hollenbeck.

J. L. Copeland of San Diego has rooms at the Nadeau.

Maj. Ben Truman and family started for Chicago yesterday.

W. G. Mathews of San Diego is registered at the Hollenbeck.

A. S. Hawley of San Bernardino is registered at the Hollenbeck.

J. R. Newberry, a prominent citizen of Riverside, is in town yesterday.

John Brown, Jr. and wife of San Bernardino have rooms at the Hollenbeck.

Miss Horrick of the Melrose and Mrs. Hanchett of Ogden are at Coronado.

John W. Mitchell has returned to the city after an absence of two weeks. He visited Stoddard's Canyon near Ontario.

M. L. Weeks and family, who have been spending the summer at Redondo, have returned home and are at Hotel Melrose.

Frank Shay of the Southern Pacific law department arrived in this city from San Francisco yesterday afternoon. He is down on legal business for his company and will be here about a week.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3.—At 5:07 a. m. the barometer registered 29.92; at 5:07 p. m. 29.83. Thermometer for corresponding periods, 66°-81°. Maximum temperature 81°; minimum temperature, 67°. Weather cloudy.

Sliced Oysters, Clams and Mussels, delicious for summer lunches at H. J. Jevne's.

The pumps in the Gold Hill mine at Grass Valley were uncovered recently after lying nine years under water. They were put to work and lifted water as well as the first day they were down.

Two thousand tons of Huntley & Palmer's Wafers, received direct, at H. J. Jevne's.

Swiss Wafers, at H. J. Jevne's.

Enrico Wheat Flour, at H. J. Jevne's.

Snowflake Flour makes the finest bread. H. J. Jevne's agent.

Thomas Allen and John Gallagher at Seattle, are charged with killing Henry Haas about 10 days ago. Haas was employed on the steamer Eider. When found the body showed that it had been robbed.

Tourists' Lunch Goods in endless variety, at H. J. Jevne's.

Special Diabetic Flour, at H. J. Jevne's. Only freshly roasted Coffees sold at H. J. Jevne's.

Diabetic Gluten Flour for sale at H. J. Jevne's. Wholesale and retail.

Mandarin Java and Arabian Mocha always freshly roasted, at H. J. Jevne's.

Granula, the great health food, for sale by all grocers.

Snowflake Flour at H. J. Jevne's.

The celebrated Burnett's Flavoring Extracts at H. J. Jevne's.

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 402 South Spring street. Watches cleaned for \$1.50.

THE SOFT GLOW of the tea rose is acquired by ladies who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder. Try it.

CULVER'S CARBOLIC SALVE—magic healer—cuts, bruises, burns, etc. 25 cents.

TRY SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT. P. H. MATHEWS, corner Second and Main streets.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS house and floor paint. P. H. MATHEWS, corner Second and Main streets.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

THE DRESS GOODS SALE CLOSING TONIGHT.

Last Chance to Buy One of Those Choice \$1.49 Dress Patterns—Bargains in the Domestic Department.

PEOPLE'S STORE, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1930.

All good things must have their ending, so with the closing of our doors tonight ends our great sale which we started on Monday. It was successful far beyond our expectations, but it only goes to show that the public is fully aware that what we say we do, and what we advertise they get. We have added a large number of goods to our already large list for today, knowing that they will be appreciated and bought as soon as seen. While there was not room in our mammoth windows to display goods for our Household Department, still this department is literally packed with the greatest bargains you have ever heard of or ever seen, so when you visit our store do not fail to go to this department.

Clothing Department.

Men's seamless Socks 50 a pair, 40 and 42 and 44 and 46, worth 15c.

Men's fine balbriggan Undershirts 50c; this is a broken line, the drawers being all sold, and therefore we quote this low figure on regular 50c goods.

Men's percale Shirts 50c, all neat and desirable designs, extra collar and cuffs and actually worth \$1.00.

Men's linen Dusters \$1.25, extra length, just the thing for driving or traveling and worth \$2.25.

Boys' sailor Suits \$1.25, a beautiful gray flannel suit, silk embroidered, will stand the hardest kind of wear and really worth \$2.25.

Men's work Suits \$2.98, not much money but a better suit for its purpose could be found for double the money; good and strong and worth \$4.50.

Men's dress Suits \$10.00, a very pretty dark gray with small figure, handsomely gotten up, like a custom made suit and one which cannot help pleasing you and worth \$15.00.

Hat Department.

Boys' canvas Hats 15c, white or gray, with stitched brims and worth 25c.

Men's Alpine Straw 25c, high creased crown, with wide brim, a fine soft finished straw and worth 50c.

Men's Knickerbockers 74c, light weight pocket hats in genuine fur felt, a hat which no man should be without and worth \$1.25.

Shoe Department.

Children's dongola kid Shoes 55c a pair, a spring heel, soft dongola shoe with neat toe caps, a shoe which we can recommend and actually worth \$1.

Children's pebble goat Shoe \$1.17, made with worked button hole. The stock in this shoe has been carefully selected and is of the best. A shoe which gives universal satisfaction and worth \$2.

Misses' fine French dongola kid spring heel Shoes \$1.09, a very stylish and serviceable shoe, either for street or dress and worth \$1.75.

Ladies' French dongola kid Shoes \$2.45, either in opera or common sense last, elegant in fit, and will give as good satisfaction as any shoe for which you would pay \$4.50.

Men's calf Shoes \$1.98, not one line but several; a choice variety of shoes, which for wear and comfort have no equal, and for which we should ask not less than \$3.50.

Dress Goods Department.

LAST DAY OF THE GREAT DRESS PATTERNS SALE.

8 yards 38 inch Wool Suitings \$1.49 the Suit.

8 yards 38 inch Wool Suitings \$1.49 the Suit.

8 yards 38 inch Wool Suitings \$1.49 the Suit.

The sale of these goods which we inaugurated on Monday night, tonight. The efforts have been appreciated and are easily seen by the few pieces we have remaining, and which we place on our counters today for the last time. The prices, and again we say to those who have not purchased, do not leave it until it is too late, but come today, for it is the last time you will ever have such an opportunity.

Wool Challies 15c a yard, an elegant line of patterns and worth 35c.

Double fold Checked Suitings 15c a yard, very neat checks in light and dark, and will make up exceedingly neat and worth 30c.

30 inch English Seililian 25c a yard, browns and grays. This is a very popular material which no lady should be without, a dress of a good width and worth 50c.

Red and white wool lace Bunting 10c a yard. Make up very handsome for either street or evening wear and worth 25c.

Striped and checked Surah Silks 40c a yard, very handsome shades, neat checks and a material which gives great satisfaction and worth 75c.

Black broadcloth Silks 95c a yard, new goods, very rich, and worth \$1.50.

Domestic Department.

Fancy Japanese Napkins 50c a dozen, worth 15c.

Shirting Cheviots 6 1/2 c per yard, a rare bargain and worth 10c a yard.

Cotton twill Crash 3 1/2 c a yard, very good wearing and worth 6c.

Crested Calico 7c, entirely new patterns and worth 12 1/2 c.

Dress Prints, 12 yards for 90c, fancy plaids, elegant goods, and worth 12 1/2 c per yard.

Bed Sheet 10c, full width and worth 30c.

Striped dress Gingham 8 1/2 c, handsome patterns and worth 12 1/2 c.

Doubled damask, hemstitched fringed Towels 15c, a good size and worth 30c.

Underwear Department.

Ladies' silk Underwear 45c each.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear 45c each.

Ladies' Silk Chemise, Drawers, Corsets and Corset-covers made of an elegant quality of muslin, handsomely trimmed, in fact gotten up in a style which cannot be beat, all at the unusual price of 45c. The sale on these goods ends today, we cannot continue it longer as they are already broken into, and we fear that by night there will be very little left to tell the tale of our great Underwear Sale.

Lace and Hosiery Department.

Infants' full finished Colored Hose 10c a pair, very pretty and worth 25c.

Ladies' Grey Ribbed Iron Frame Hose 12 1/2 c a pair, a good and serviceable Hose and which would be cheap at 35c.

Ladies' French balbriggan Hose 25c, a fine hair line hose will give the best of satisfaction and worth 50c.

Fancy silk Vellings 15c a yard, the latest shades and styles and worth 30c.

Glove Department.

Ladies' silk Gloves 15c a pair in black and colors, worth 30c.

Ladies' fine spun silk Gloves 40c, in black and colors, very fine and worth 75c.

Ladies' French Kid, 4 buttons, in tans only, and reduced from \$1.50.

Jersey Department.

Black Jerseys, \$1.25; these are all wool and handsomely braided, worth \$2.25.

Ladies' blouse Jerseys, 95c, in navy blue only, strictly all wool and worth \$1.75.

Ladies' fancy blouse Jerseys, \$1.49, a handsome garment universally admired and worth \$2.25.

Ladies' all wool plain black Jerseys, \$1.25; these are extra fine, an elegant fit and worth \$2.25.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

Senator Stanford.

(San Francisco Star.)

A good deal has been said about Stanford's ambition to become President of the United States, through a nomination by the Republican party.

And at the same time, and while the time for his Senatorial renomination drew near, there began to appear distinct signs of the failure of Stanford's bodily and mental faculties. Report crept out of his suffering under a gradual paralysis of the spinal marrow.

He deserted his official post in the Senate, when matters of the weightiest national importance were immediately before it, and went on a voyage to Europe, avowedly for his health—

proceeding which strengthened the belief in his physical decrepitude. He introduced into the Senate shortly before leaving a bill which could hardly be considered anything except a demagogic bid for fools' votes—a means for wasting a thousand millions of the public money on principles of finance that have been illustrated—and exploded—by every great national bankruptcy for centuries past. That a business man in his senses should form such a scheme as Stanford's land bill, is out of the question. It could only be accounted for as the progeny of a disturbed and enfeebled intellect, and as purely a device for catching votes of the ignorant and thoughtless.

What They Say About Us. (Chicago Herald.)

The California farmers are the happiest tillers of the soil in the Union this year. The Golden State has never had such a money-making year since her mining days were past. Every form of farm products in California has been in wonderful demand for months, and at large prices. It is a mighty poor farmer out there, who, under ordinary circumstances, has not made a single thing financially this year. The fruit growers have dominated the American fruit market, and the profits that some of them have made are still making the slow, plodding, industrious farmer groan with jealousy. In Southern California there are hundreds of peach, pear and prune growers who have sold their crops from fifteen and twenty-acre orchards for prices ranging from \$5000 to \$8000. California vineyardists are reaping a rich harvest of dollars, and in a few months more the orange growers will rake in a lot more of our hard-earned cash. But the orange growers in California have always made princely profits, and had things about their own way in our markets—especially in Chicago in April and May—so that class of orchardists will not be surprised. The writer of this saw, when in Riverside and Pomona, that every orange orchard that had never made less than \$425 an acre annually, and in some years made a profit of \$550 an acre for their owners.

Plant Potatoes.

Potatoes will be in as great demand next winter as our fruits have been this season, and the man who can plant the vegetable now and gather it before the frosts of winter arrive will surely make a good thing out of his investment. The commission men say that potatoes will run to a higher price before next May than ever known here before, except during the "boom" winter of 1887-88.

Potatoes are now a very profitable crop to the farmers. The cause of the rise in price is the great failure of the crop in nearly all of the Eastern States. In Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado potatoes are now a luxury. The drought and hot winds have laid ruin to two-thirds of the crop. In Missouri, Illinois and other States there is a shortage in the crop, and California potatoes are in great demand in Kansas, Colorado and all that region. Our California potatoes are now selling at \$2 a sack in Denver, and there are constant orders for more of the vegetables to be shipped to that city. Farther east the potato rot has killed the crop in Canada and the Middle States. In some sections potatoes are a complete failure, and will not be worth gathering. There is a great European demand also for American potatoes.

The Biggest Returns Yet.

James Stewart, of Downey, makes a most convincing case for the planting of a single acre of Spanish figs, that is the best of any kind of delicious fruit we have heard of this season. There are seventy trees on the acre, all fifteen years old. The fruit has been sold for \$70 a ton, delivered at the Downey depot. The picking of the fruit progressed rapidly for two weeks, and Mr. Stewart estimates that the seventy trees will yield over fifteen tons of fruit, making the acre of fruit worth \$1050. Nine tons of figs have been picked already. Several people have doubted the correctness of Mr. Stewart's estimates on the acre of fruit, but he says he will wager the best suit of clothes in Los Angeles, or a bat, with any man that the seventy trees yield over \$950 worth of figs this season.

Good Times and Better Coming.

Everybody appears to be looking for prosperous times this winter in Southern California. The large fruit shipments have acted as the best possible advertising scheme, and attracted public attention to the great advantage of small fruit raising in this end of the State. Look out for a lively demand for small farms this winter. The man who will be seeking this kind of property will all have some means—say, from \$1000 to \$10,000. Such an element will make times pretty lively. Great aggregate wealth and widespread distribution, as will be the case with the fruit raising, is what constitutes the most desirable industrial condition for any country.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The triumph of California horses on the Eastern turf this season evinces the fact that there is something in climate as well as in blood, the California record-breakers being scions of horses brought here from Kentucky. The climate is a perfecting process, and because of the favorable climatic conditions which conduce to their development, California-bred horses are able to throw dust in the eyes of all competitors. (Ontario Observer.)

Some of the Chrysanthemums, now so much cultivated, escape from time to time, and are rather troublesome to get rid of. One of the Pompons has apparently been washed in off on the heights between Redwood City and the sea. (F. H. Vasil, in Zoo.)

To plant a tree in grass and expect it to do well by keeping a little circle around it free from grass is perhaps a well meant operation, and good as far as it goes. But the destruction of grass should extend to the whole orchard; in other words, never plant a fruit tree in grass. Grass may sometimes be tolerated under a tree in large and well established, but usually not. Culture and manure are what an orchard needs. (EX.)

A. S. Parker is having 2000 sacks printed at the Record office for packing prunes in. Each sack will hold 100 pounds and will have the legend "Ontario Prunes" in letters so large that he who runs may take it in. We like this idea of thus marking our products, and we wish Mr. Parker's example might be emulated. We believe efficient advertising can be done in this way. (Ontario Record.)

An apple tree will bear apples; a cherry tree will bear cherries; a pear tree pears, etc. Stick them down in the ground and let them grow. Plow as close around them as you can, and skin the tree up with a sharp chainsaw, then at the end of three years curse the country and say it's no good for fruit. If your neighbor suggests to you to study fruits and advises you to take a good paper, tell him you have no time to fool with such matters. (EX.)

FARM TOPICS.

French Prunes in California. (Correspondence Pomona Progress.) California is certainly the paradise of the fruit-grower. A fortune can be made in 10 years from a fruit ranch of 80 acres or even 40 acres, mostly by anybody blessed with that amount of good land. Now I will demonstrate how a man can make a fortune with a very limited capital can also make himself and family very comfortable and even rich with ten acres of bottom land if planted in French prunes or Petite Prunes d'Orge, which is the same thing.

The trees must be grafted or budded on plum stock, and be 1 or 2 years old. I prefer 1-year-old trees. They must be planted about 25 feet apart, so it will take 100 trees per acre. Good trees ought to be had for 20 cents apiece, or by the thousand for 15 cents. The holes must be dug from 2 to 3 feet square, according to quality of the soil. The fourth season after planting, and even the third, if your trees have been well taken care of, you will obtain about 10 pounds of prunes to each tree, enough to initiate yourself into the drying business. The fifth year you will get about 60 pounds to each tree; the sixth year 120 pounds or more to the tree. After the fourth year are in full bearing, producing according to location and care, 150 to 300 pounds to the tree.

The only trouble now is the drying of the prunes in a satisfactory manner without spending thousands of dollars in building driers. Driers are a necessity in Oregon or any other wet country, but here in California we can dry the French prunes to perfection without driers; sometimes in one week and more generally in two weeks by following the following instructions:

Do not pick the prunes by hand, as they do not ripen all at the same time, but in about three weeks. Begin to shake your trees towards the last of July, then every week after, and on the fourth time pick them clean.

Now for drying. The only apparatus needed is an iron kettle holding from 25 to 50 gallons of water. To each 20 gallons of water add one pound of the best American concentrated lye. Have the water boiling, then take a wire basket of some kind—the home-made one will do best—put 20 pounds of green prunes in your basket, dip them in the boiling kettle, let them remain there about one minute, or till you perceive that the skin of your prunes is cracked all over. Then take them out and lay them on a tray, and in a week or ten days, according to the heat of the sun, your prunes will be dried enough to put them loose in any kind of boxes holding 50 to 75 pounds. The trays can be made very cheaply (about ten cents each) with four sawed redwood shakes three feet long, nailed on a very primitive frame, by anybody who ever used a saw and hammer.

Now when your prunes are all dried and you want to give them the finishing gloss for the market, do as follows: Fill your kettle again with water, but this time no lye is wanted, and when the water is boiling steep your prunes in it with your wire basket for about a minute till every prune is quite hot, then expose them to the sun for that day, and the next morning you can pack them in boxes or sacks, as you prefer. This last steeping will make your prunes very clear and glossy, and will kill every insect and destroy their eggs effectually.

If you follow the above directions you will turn out an article equal to the best in the market, and will obtain the best price.

Let us now figure the cost and profit.

Ten acres of land at \$150 per acre.....	\$1500
One thousand trees at 20 cents each.....	200
Planting the trees.....	25
Plowing the land.....	25
Second, third and fourth years' cost of planting trees.....	25
Cost of cultivating.....	25
Cost of plowing and cultivating.....	200
Taxes for four years.....	75
Four year interest, compounded, at 6 per cent.....	850
Total stand of four years.....	\$2750

PROFIT.

The fifth year you will have 1000 trees bearing at least 60 pounds each, or 60 tons, equal to 10 pounds of dried prunes, worth 10 cents per pound, or \$6000 per ton.....

If you deduct ten per cent for labor, you will have a balance of \$5400 net profit for the whole of the investment and 6000 profit left.

The sixth year you will have 60 tons of green fruit, or 30 tons of dried prunes, worth.....

On the seventh year your trees will be in full bearing condition, and will produce each year from 150 to 200, or even 300 pounds to the tree, and I believe I am on the safe side when I say that each tree will bring you five dollars at each year, or.....

It does not take much perception to see that thus, on an outlay of not a dollar more than \$2750, a person can have an easy income of \$5000 annually in ten years' time. I do not know of any better or easier way of insuring a large income than this. I have made these figures with care and prudence on the basis of financial results from the profits of my own four-acre prune orchard.

We have it on good authority that a Pomona fruit dryer, who dried 35 tons of green fruit last year, and sold the same for 20 cents a pound to Strong & Co., made a clear profit of \$1940 in just three weeks. (EX.)

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